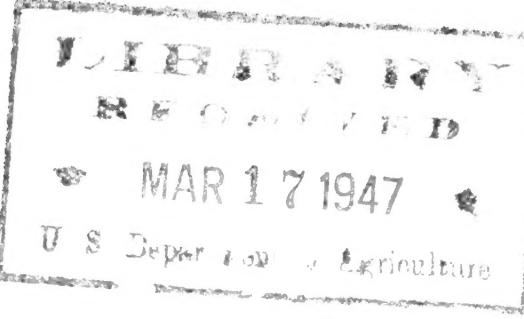


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62.27



HARDY PLANT MATERIAL

SPRING
1947

The Linn Co. Nurseries
Snyder Bros., Inc.
Center Point, Iowa



We again ask our customers to keep in mind
that the stock of most nursery items was badly
depleted during war times and that a normal
stock of some things will not be built up for
several years yet.



APPLES

The apple orchard can be made a most attractive part of the farmstead if it is carefully located and spaced so it can be easily and frequently mowed with a field mower after the trees attain some size.

Purely ornamental flowering trees are not more beautiful than fruit trees at blooming time especially if some of the new crabs with bright red flowers are mixed in among the pink and white. When the fruit is ripening it supplies much color and at that time the orchard is again easily the most attractive part of the home planting, and again later the fall coloring of some of the fruit trees is as colorful as the purely ornamental trees.

Apple trees should be planted 30 to 40 feet apart and where they can be conveniently reached for spraying. They respond to good cultivation, fertilization, and care as freely as does corn or other crops.

If planted in sod as most home orchards are, an area 4 to 5 feet in diameter around any young tree should be dug up and kept cultivated or well mulched with strawy manure. A new planting in cultivated ground can be interplanted with small fruit or garden truck for several years.

Our apple trees are mostly grown from piece root grafts planted deeply so they can produce roots above the graft, thus ultimately becoming own rooted trees. These are superior in hardiness to the budded trees usually sold.

EARLY VARIETIES

Alton	Lodi
Duchess	Melba
Liveland	Red Astrachan
Yellow Transparent	

FALL VARIETIES

Milton	Wealthy	Snow
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WINTER VARIETIES

Cortland	Hawkeye Greening	Minn. No. 700
Delicious, Red	Joan	Sharon
Edgewood	Jonathan	Sheriff
Eng. Golden Russet	Kendall	Turley
Grimes (Golden)	McIntosh	Wolf River
		Yellow Delicious

CRAB APPLES

See also Wynema, Red Flesh, Dolga and Skugog among the ornamental crabs.

Whitney Virginia Young America

PRICES of all apple and crab apple:

	Each	Per 10
5-6 ft. 11/16 & up	\$1.40	\$12.50
4-5 ft. 9/16	1.10	10.00
3-4 ft. 7/16 .....	.80	7.50

CHERRIES

Plant on well drained soil only. Elsewhere they will be unsatisfactory and short lived.

Early Richmond is about ten days earlier than Montmorency. These are the most dependable varieties. Our trees made a good growth and retained their foliage exceptionally well last summer. This means they are unusually full of pep. All nicely branched and straight.

Early Richmond

Montmorency

PRICES:

4½- 5 ft.	.....	\$2.00
3½-4½ ft.	.....	1.75
3- 4 ft.	.....	1.50

PEARS

Pears do well on clay or gravelly upland. The fruit is less subject to worms than apples but the trees are more subject to fire blight.

This year all varieties are available in the 5 to 6 ft. size, but the quantity is quite limited.

Brierschmidt

Pultney

Duchess

Seckel

Kieffer

Smythe

Tyson

PRICES:

5- 6 ft.	.....	\$2.00
4- 5 ft.	.....	1.75

PEACHES

Peaches in central Iowa should be planted where they will have as much winter protection as possible.

Champion

Polly

5- 6 ft.	\$1.50
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PLUMS

Plum trees, especially these budded on native plum roots, thrive on rich moist bottom lands. They require cross-pollination in most cases so do not plant one kind alone.

Underwood and Superior are large hybrid varieties from the Minnesota Station. For pollination they should have a wild plum or hybrid variety of another type such as Toka planted with them in the proportion, of one to six or eight.

Toka itself is one of the very best plums and has a pronounced fragrance and apricot flavor. Oka is a dwarf tree or bush bearing medium sized fruit with dark red flesh and good quality. Moore Arctic is one of the hardier European or Blue plums.

The stock of plums is very limited this year and available only as listed below.

Oka	4-5 and 5-6 ft.	Toka	4-5 and 5-6 ft.
Moore Arctic	4-5 and 5-6 ft.	Underwood	4-5 and 5-6 ft.
Superior	4-5 ft.		

PRICES:

5- 6 ft.	.....	\$2.00
4- 5 ft.	.....	1.75

CURRANTS

We grow only the Red Lake which is an extra large variety developed by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. It has almost displaced all the old varieties. Currants require little space or attention other than the application of an insecticide to control the currant worm in early spring.

	Each	Per 10
2 yr. bushes	\$.60	\$ 5.00

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries need an insecticide applied soon after the fruit forms to prevent defoliation by the currant worm.

Champion		
	Each	Per 10
2 year bushes	\$.65	\$ 6.00

GRAPES

Grapes are one of the best fruits for the home garden in a small lot for they fit into the landscape well and require less spraying than most fruits.

Beta is the best for arbors, making long vines and dense foliage like the wild grape.

PRICES 2 yr. No. 1 Plants:	Each	Per 10
Concord, black	\$.40	\$ 3.50
Sheridan, late black .....	.60	5.50
Portland, early white .....	.60	5.50
Other varieties listed below .....	.50	4.00

Beta, early, small, black.
 Caco, large, late, red.
 Fredonia, large, early, black.
 Moors Early, large, black.
 Niagara, large, late, white.
 Worden, midseason, black.

RASPBERRIES

	Each	Per 10
Latham, the leading red	\$1.60	\$15.00
Indian Summer, a really good ever- bearer	1.85	17.50
Cumberland, the standard blackcap... 1.25		11.00

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are best in rich moist soil and in a place where there is some protection.

Snyder is the hardiest. Eldorado is better in quality. Alfred is a very large fine berry with canes which are inclined to sprawl.

PRICES:	Per 10	Per 100
Root cutting Plants of all.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00

STRAWBERRIES

Dunlap is the old standby especially for home planting. It is satisfactory under a wide range of conditions while other much praised kinds may be better in limited places only. Plants are usually in prime condition for digging here about the second week in April.

\$2.00 per 100	\$16.00 per 1000
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Evermore is a new Minnesota fall bearing variety which is superior in every way to the old kinds. The plants are strong growing and freely produce large fruit of good quality.

\$4.00 per 100

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the first spring vegetables ready to use and one of the most wholesome. Plant it along the fence or border where a heavy application of barnyard fertilizer can be easily applied after the cutting season. The growing plants are attractive and fit well into the home planting. Do not cut the first year, nor continuously after June 1st so the plants can store up a reserve for the next spring.

PRICES:	per 12	per 100
Paradise, 2-year plants	\$.60	\$ 4.50

A very superior variety, fine quality, rust resistant, and enormously productive.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb should be given the richest soil and a location where it need not be disturbed for a long time. Each fall apply rotted cow manure or other fertilizer. No other plant will produce so much wholesome food and with so little attention as do these new kinds. We now offer only the new Canadian varieties and at prices cheap enough that one cannot afford to grow the old kinds which require so much sugar. The new kinds are mild enough to save the cost of the plants over and over requiring so much less sugar. They can be used throughout the season and are the very best substitute for fruit, never being completely destroyed by a late freeze as the fruit crop occasionally is. Do not use from a young plant till it is established and builds up a reserve.

These varieties do not go to seed and ripen up like the old kinds, but continue to grow and are usable thru the whole summer.

PRICES:

	Each	Per 10
McDonald , strong divisions	\$.60	\$ 5.50
A splendid kind with large stalks, very tender and mild flavored. Makes attractive colored sauce.		
Chipman Red , strong divisions.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
A newer variety with considerably more red color, mild and of excellent flavor.		
Valentine , strong divisions	\$1.25	\$11.00
This is the newest variety. Its stems are red all thru and make the darkest red sauce. Mild and has a splendid flavor.		

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

		per 10	per 100
AMERICAN or WHITE ELM	18-24 in.	\$.50	\$ 4.00
BLACK WALNUT	18-24 in.	1.20	11.00
BLACK LOCUST	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
CHINESE ELM	18-24 in.	.60	5.00
GREEN ASH	18-24 in.	.60	5.00
HONEY LOCUST	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
RUSSIAN MULBERRY	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
SOFT MAPLE	18-24 in.	.75	6.00
NIOBE WILLOW CUTTINGS	12-24 in.	1.25	10.00

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Trees and shrubs are included under one heading because many plants may be either according to the training given them and often distinctly shrubby plants and tall trees are found in the same genus. The height which is attained under average conditions is given but this may vary considerably in different environments. Special requirements are noted if they are necessary for satisfactory growth, for example moist or dry soil, acid or limestone soil, shade or full exposure, winter protection, etc.

ALMOND flowering. See *Prunus glandulosa*.

AMELANCHIER canadensis—Dwarf Juneberry. A compact slow growing bush. Excellent foliage, racemes of white flowers early and edible purplish fruit in June. Birds prefer them to cherries.

	Each	Per 10
18-24 in.	\$.75	\$ 6.50

AMELANCHIER canadensis, tree form 20-30 feet. Resembles the above but much taller.

2- 3 ft.	1.00
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ARONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima. 6-8 ft.

2- 3 ft.	1.00	9.00
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Especially desirable for its very brilliant red fruit retained until winter and its deep red foliage in the fall. Rather open growing.

ARONIA Melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. 4-6 ft.

	Each	Per 10
2- 3 ft.	1.00	9.00

A compact shrub with clusters of attractive white flowers in the spring and shiny black fruit in fall. Splendid foliage becoming deep red in fall.

ASH—Green. 50-60 ft.

A rapid growing, splendid shade tree. Thrives almost anywhere. Not easily broken by storms or likely to be injured by pests.

5- 6 ft.	1.00	9.00
6- 8 ft.	1.75	15.00

AZALEAS are "tops" among the flowering shrubs and are not as difficult to grow as most people believe. A location protected from dry winds such as the east side of a building, partial shade, plenty of peat, and not too much lime in the soil will satisfy the hardy kind listed. Most varieties grown in the South and East are not hardy here and not adaptable to Iowa soil.

Clusters of large flowers, before the leaves, pale yellow to red, mostly orange. Mildly acid soil. All will bloom the first season planted. Plenty of humus and some protection from the driest winds and hottest sun are its requirements.

12-15 in. B&B	2.00
15-18 in. B&B	3.00
18-24 in. B&B	4.00
2-2½ ft. B&B	5.00
2½-3 ft. B&B	6.00

BARBERRY—Japanese, B. thunbergi. 4-5 ft.

12-15 in.	.35	3.00
15-18 in.	.45	4.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.00
2-2½ ft.	.70	6.00

Brilliant red fall coloring and winter berries. Unexcelled for thorny hedges.

MENTOR Barberry, B. mentorensis, Evergreen Barberry. (U. S. Plant Patent 99)

15-18 in.	.70	5.00
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Practically evergreen. In late winter the leaves change to coppery-bronze and are retained until the new green leaves appear. Splendid for foundation planting.

RED LEAVED BARBERRY. 3-6 ft. A form with purplish-red foliage all summer if in the sun. In shade it is green.

18-24 in.	.90
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BIRCH—Cut Leaved Weeping. 30-60 ft. Subject to borers, otherwise one of the very best ornamental trees, with white bark and drooping branches when older.

6- 8 ft.	4.50
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BOX—Korean. The only Boxwood hardy here. Light green foliage discoloring some in the winter sun. Dwarf and compact, becoming two feet high.

9-12 in. B&B	1.50
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BUCKEYE—*Aesculus glabra*. 50 feet. Wide spreading tree with panicles of greenish-yellow flowers.

	Each	Per 10
5- 6 ft.	4.00	
6- 8 ft.	5.00	

BUTTERFLY BUSH—*BUDDLEIA*. All make splendid cut flowers from mid-summer until frost. All require winter protection.

Charming. Long sprays of lavender pink in late summer and fall.

No. 175
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Concord. Strong spikes of dark red with lighter edge.

No. 175
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Eleanor. Eleanor-blue with orange eye.

No. 175
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Empire Blue. Patented. Medium sized spikes in great profusion. Aster blue color.

No. 175
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Orchid Beauty. Long heads of orchid-pink with a bright orange eye.

No. 175
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Royal Red. Patented. A dark deep red. Darkest of all.

No. 190
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White Bouquet. Patented. A new white variety with long spikes, splendid for cutting.

No. 190
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CARAGANA arborescens. 10-15 ft. Green bark. Soft pea-green foliage very early. Bright yellow flowers in late May. Endures the driest hard soil in either sun or shade.

2- 3 ft.60	5.50
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CHIONANTHUS virginica. **White fringe.** 10-15 ft. A very attractive bush with large drooping clusters of delicate creamy white flowers in June.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
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CORNUS AMOMUM. **Silky Dogwood.** 6-10 ft. Dark red bush. Pale blue fruit

3- 4 ft.80
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CORNUS STOLONIFERA LUTEA. **Golden Twig Dogwood.** 6-8 ft. Highly decorative with its golden bark.

2- 3 ft. ....	.70
3- 4 ft. ....	.90

COTONEASTER MULTIFLORA. 6-7 ft. One of the best of the hardy cotoneasters. Clusters of white flowers in spring and the brightest red fruit in great profusion in fall. Rare and seldom available.

3- 4 ft.	2.00
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CRAB—MALUS. Small trees or shrubs flowering in May. They easily take the place of Japanese Cherries which are not dependable here. The crabs are hardy, afford a good range of colors, the blossoms last longer than flowering plum or cherry blossoms, and several bear fruit excellent for jelly or preserves.

Adstringens. 20-25 ft. A rapid growing upright kind with large bright red flowers and bright yellow and red fruit. One of the very showiest and best. Resembles Hopa but is considerably brighter.

	Each
3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

Bechtel Double Flowering. 10-15 ft. A double form of the Wild Prairie Crab. Large double pink, fragrant flowers.

2- 3 ft.	1.25
3- 4 ft.	2.00

Carmine. 15-18 ft. A spreading tree quite completely covered with bright pink buds or pink flowers.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00

Dolga—Hansen's Red Crab. 15-18 ft. A Siberian Crab with large white flowers and brilliant red fruit, very ornamental on the tree and unexcelled for jelly.

3- 4 ft.	1.25
4- 5 ft.	1.50
5- 6 ft.	2.00

Eley Flowering Crab—M. eleyi. 25-30 ft. Purplish-red foliage through the season. Red flowers and fruit.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

Flame. 18-20 ft. A quite upright grower with large white flowers and masses of the brightest red fruit. Excellent for jelly.

4- 5 ft.	1.50
5- 6 ft.	2.00

Floribunda. A small round topped tree to 18 ft. Buds carmine, flowers pink then white. Very profuse blooming. Small yellow and red fruit.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 7 ft.	2.50

Hopa—Hansen's Red Flowering Crab. 20-25 ft. A rapid upright growing kind with large red flowers, fruit, new growth and wood.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

Red Flesh. 15-20 ft. Originated by Prof. Hansen. Large red flowers. This we consider one of the most beautiful of all the crabs with colored flowers. Fruit about the size of Whitney, solid brilliant red, with red flesh, excellent for jelly and sauce.

	Each	Per 10
3- 4 ft.	1.50	
4- 5 ft.	2.00	
5- 6 ft.	2.50	

Sargent—Malus sargentii 6-8 ft. Low-growing with wide, horizontal branches. Clusters of white flowers with yellow stamens, and bright red fruit on long stems like cherries hanging into winter. One of the best kinds and lowest growing.

2- 3 ft.	1.25
3- 4 ft.	2.00

Skugog. Large very beautifully red flowers and fruit of fair size. Excellent for sauce.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
4- 5 ft.	2.00
5- 6 ft.	2.50

Wynema. A dwarf growing Hybrid of the Wild Crab. Fruit about the size and color of Whitney with a true Wild Crab flavor, and keeping a year. Excellent for jelly.

4- 5 ft.	1.50
5- 6 ft.	2.00

CRANBERRY Highbush—See Viburnum trilobum.

DEUTZIA lemoinei. 4-6 ft. Bears large white flowers in May in great profusion.

12-18 in.	.60	5.00
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ELM American. 80-100 ft. One of the best and longest lived of all shade trees. Thrives in almost all situations.

5- 6 ft.	1.25
6- 8 ft.	1.75
8-10 ft.	2.50

Chinese. Ulmus pumila. 40-50 ft. Very rapid growing. Better adapted to dry soils. Leaves small and remain green late. Cut back heavily in transplanting.

3- 4 ft.	.50
4- 5 ft.	.75
5- 6 ft.	1.25
6- 8 ft.	1.75

Lake City Elm. A grafted form of the American Elm which assumes a more perfect form with little training.

8-10 ft.	3.00
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EUONYMUS alatus—Winged Wahoo. 6-10 ft. Broad corky wings on the twigs, red berries and brilliant fall foliage makes this attractive at all seasons. Unexcelled for specimens.

	Each	Per 10
3- 4 ft.	2.00	17.00

atropurpureus—Burning Bush. 6-10 ft. Large, pendent, brilliant crimson fruit in fall. Somewhat like Bittersweet.

2- 3 ft. ....	.75
3- 4 ft.	1.00

EXOCHORDIA Racemosa. Pearl bush. 8-10 ft. Pearl like buds opening into large fragrant pure white flowers. Likes moist soil.

2- 3 ft.90
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FORSYTHIA intermedia—Yellow Bells. 6-8 ft. Arching branches. Blooms very early. Flower buds not very hardy. Branches may be forced early indoors.

2- 3 ft. ....	.75
3- 4 ft.	1.00

ovata—Early Forsythia. Superior in hardiness. Blossom buds are seldom winter killed. Flowers very early, pale primrose yellow.

2- 3 ft.	1.25
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GINKGO. 50-60 ft. The oldest tree. Unchanged thru the geological ages. Immune to insects and fungi.

6- 8 ft.	5.00
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HONEYSUCKLE. Pink Tartarian. 8-10 ft. Upright growing. Pink flowers and red fruit.

4- 5 ft.	1.00
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Zabelli. 10-12 ft. Upright growing, dark green foliage, rosy red flowers and bright red fruit. One of the very best of all the honeysuckles.

2- 3 ft. ....	.75	6.50
3- 4 ft. ....	.90	8.00
4- 5 ft.	1.00	9.50

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora—Hills of Snow. 4-5 ft. Large clusters of white flowers in July. Good for shady places.

18-24 in.90
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paniculata grandiflora—Peegee Hydrangea. 8-9 ft. Large panicles of white in August, changing to pink and bronze-green later.

2- 3 ft.	1.00	9.00
3- 4 ft.	1.25	11.00
3- 4 ft. tree form	3.00	

ILEX verticillata—Winterberry. 6-8 ft. Brightest red berries till mid-winter. Likes wet acid soil and part shade.

2- 3 ft.	1.00
3- 4 ft.	1.25

KERRIA Japanica. 3-5 ft. Green stems. Bright yellow flowers over a long season.

18-24 in.75
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KOLKWITZIA amabilis—Chinese Beautybush. 6-10 ft. Bell-shaped pink flowers with orange centers in great profusion in June. Rapid growing, arching branches. One of the best new hardy shrubs.

	Each
2- 3 ft.	1.25

LILAC Species and Hybrids. Botanically they are Syringa. If you are particularly interested in French, Hybrid, or Species Lilacs, send for our Special List in early fall.

S. Chinensis—Persian or Rothomagensis. 8-10 ft. Reddish-violet flowers, slender arching branches. Very profuse blooming. A splendid shrub.

2- 3 ft.	1.00
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S. Chinensis metensis. Pink Persian L. A variety with near pink flowers.

2- 3 ft.	1.25
3- 4 ft.	1.50

S. Dilatata—oblata dilatata. The earliest good lilac to bloom. Flowers opening before leaves. Pale lilac. Very profuse bloomer. Very large wide glossy leaves, coloring beautifully in fall.

3- 4 ft.	1.50
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S. henri lutece, Henry Lutece Lilac. 8-10 ft.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
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S. microphylla, Little Leaf Lilac. 6-8 ft. Very slender, arching branches. Fragrant lavender flowers in June and again in autumn.

3- 4 ft.	2.00
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MIRANDI. One of the Preston Hybrids. Immense flower clusters appearing pure pink from a distance. Plants blossom at any size. Late.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
3- 4 ft.	2.00
4- 5 ft.	2.50

S. Sweginzowii. 6-10 ft. A late blooming upright growing species. Very fragrant pale pink clusters becoming white.

3- 4 ft.	2.00
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S. villosa, Late Lilac. 7-8 ft. Pale pinkish-lilac. June, scented. A compact upright grower.

2- 3 ft.	1.25
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“FRENCH LILACS.” Choice named varieties of Syringa vulgaris. Own roots. Very superior to common lilacs in size and color which ranges from purest white to purple. A number of other kinds will be available in the fall of 1947.

Adelaide Dunbar. Double. Dark reddish-purple buds opening somewhat lighter.

2- 3 ft.	1.75
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Chas. Joly. Double. Very dark violet-purple.

18-24 in.	1.50
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Chas. X.	Single. Medium size. Reddish-violet. Very profuse bloomer.	
2- 3 ft.	1.50
3- 4 ft.	2.00
Clara Cochet.	Single. A soft pink.	
18-24 in.	.....	1.25
2- 3 ft.	.....	1.50
Congo Single.	Very deep reddish-purple.	
2- 3 ft.	.....	1.50
De Miribel Single.	A slow growing kind with outstanding flowers of very dark blue-violet.	
18-24 in.	.....	2.00
Edith Cavell.	Double. The best of all double white varieties.	
2- 3 ft.	.....	2.00
Evangeline. Double.	An attractive pinkish violet variety blooming earlier than most lilacs.	
2- 3 ft.	.....	1.50
Firmament.	Single. One of the very best blue varieties.	
2- 3 ft.	.....	2.50
Frau Wilhelm Pfitzer.	Single. Large pinkish violet flowers. A strong growing bush.	
18-24 in.	.....	1.25
2- 3 ft.	.....	1.50
General Sherman.	Single. Large deep lavender buds opening lavender and porcelain blue.	
12-18 in.	.....	1.25
Kate Harlan.	Single. Buds greenish. Flowers white with a greenish tinge.	
2- 3 ft.	.....	1.50
Leon Gambetta.	Double. Very large deep pink buds opening delicate-pink, lavender, and white like little roses.	
2- 3 ft.	.....	2.00
3- 4 ft.	.....	2.50
Ludwig Spaeth.	Single. Very dark reddish-purple. Splendid. It always attracts attention.	
2- 3 ft.	.....	1.50
3- 4 ft.	.....	2.50
Maurice Vilmorin.	Double. Compact clusters of blue and pink with a white center.	
2- 3 ft.	.....	1.50
Mme. Antoine Buchner.	Double. Laelia pink.	
2- 3 ft.	.....	1.50
3- 4 ft.	.....	2.00
Mme. Casimir Perrier.	Double. Creamy white. Excellent bloomer.	
2- 3 ft.	.....	1.50

Pres. Fallieres. Double. Pale lavender, very large florets and clusters. A very fine kind.

	Each
2- 3 ft.	2.00
3- 4 ft.	2.50

Pres. Grevy. Double. One of the old but good bluish lilacs.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
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Pres. Lincoln. Single. Wedgewood-blue. Considered one of the best blue varieties.

2- 3 ft.	2.00
3- 4 ft.	3.00

Vestale. Single. Large pure white with yellow anthers. Best single white.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
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Violetta. Double or semi-double. A dark reddish violet in long pointed racemes.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
3- 4 ft.	2.00

Volcan. Single. Magenta purple.

18-24 in.	1.25
2- 3 ft.	1.50

Wm. Robinson. Double. Pinkish red buds opening to large lavender flowers.

2- 3 ft.	1.50
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MAPLE—Hard or Sugar. 50-75 ft. One of the best shade trees, colors brilliantly in fall. Grows fairly rapidly in favorable locations.

5- 6 ft.	2.25
6- 8 ft.	3.50
8-10 ft.	5.00

Norway—Acer platanoides. 50-60 ft. A splendid dense, round topped tree. Leaves remain green until late, then turn bronze.

6- 7 ft. whips	2.00
6- 8 ft. branched	3.00
8-10 ft.	4.50

Schwedler—Purple Norway. 40-50 ft. Large, bright purplish-red foliage in spring, turning bronzy-green in summer and yellow in fall. Budded on common Norway Maple. One of the most colorful shade trees.

6- 7 ft. whips	3.00
6- 8 ft. branched	5.00

Soft Maple. A very hardy rapid growing tree.

8-10 ft.	2.50
10-12 ft.	3.00

Tartarian—Acer ginala. 15-18 ft. Small leaves, coloring most brilliant red in autumn.

18-24 in.	.75	9.00
2- 3 ft.	1.00	11.00
3- 4 ft.	1.25	12.50

OAK PIN, *Quercus Palustris.* 70-90 ft. Grows rapidly in moist soil. Leaves are retained and color splendidly. Transplants easier than most oaks. Lower branches somewhat drooping.

Each
5- 6 ft. 2.50
6- 8 ft. 3.50
8-10 ft. 4.50

HILLS OAK, Northern Pin Oak. Adapted to drier soil.

4- 5 ft. 2.00
5- 6 ft. 2.50

Red—*Quercus rubra.* 60-80 ft. Rapid growing. Red and green autumn colors. Adapted to drier soils than Pin Oak and outgrows it in such places.

4- 5 ft. 2.00
8-10 ft. 5.00

PHILADELPHIS—MOCKORANGE or *Syringa*.

Avalanche. 4-5 ft. Fine arching twigs bearing a great profusion of small flowers. Much more compact growing than most kinds.

2- 3 ft. .... .80

Coronarius. Sweet Mockorange. 8-10 ft. The old fashioned kind.

3- 4 ft. .... .90

Mt. Blanc. 4-5 ft. Produces great quantities of real fragrant flowers in May and June.

2- 3 ft. .... .80

Ophelia. 5-7 ft. Semi-double. Very fragrant and free blooming.

18-24 in. .... .75
2- 3 ft. .... .90

Virginalis. Virginal Mockorange. 7-8 ft. Large semi-double flowers produced somewhat throughout the summer.

2- 3 ft. 1.00
3- 4 ft. 1.25
4- 5 ft. 1.50

POPLAR LOMBARDY. 50-70 ft. Strictly upright in habit. Branched to the ground. Very useful for accents and tall screens.

6- 8 ft. 1.00
8-10 ft. 1.25
10-12 ft. 1.50

PRIVET—AMUR RIVER NORTH. 8-12 ft. A vigorous upright grower; best for closely trimmed hedges, and hardiest privet.

Per 100	Each	Per 10
12-18 in. \$15.00	.30	1.75
18-24 in. 20.00	.30	2.50

PRUNUS CISTENA—Hansen's Purple Leaved Plum. 6-8 ft. Bright reddish-purple foliage throughout the season. Purplish blossoms. The best red-leaved shrub or small tree.

2- 3 ft. 1.25
3- 4 ft. 1.50
4- 5 ft. 2.00

Glandulosa—Pink Flowering Almond.	5-6 ft.	Large, double, pink flowers before the leaves.	Each
2- 4 ft.			1.00
3- 4 ft.			1.25
Nana. Dwarf Siberian Almond.	2-3 ft.	Single bright pink flowers very early.	
12-18 in.			.75
triloba—Double Flowering Plum.	7-8 ft.	Clear pink, double rose-like flowers in April-May. Much admired by everyone.	
2- 3 ft.			.75
QUINCE—FLOWERING. <i>Cydonia Japonica.</i>	5-6 ft.	Scarlet colored flowers very early. Grown from selected flowering plants.	
2- 3 ft.			.90
RED BUD or JUDAS TREE—Cercis canadensis.	18 ft.	Rose pink flowers in advance of the leaves. Likes rich soil. Somewhat tender when small.	
3- 4 ft.			2.00
RHODOTYPOS kerriodies—Jetbead or White Kerria.	3-6 ft.	Single white flowers. Black shining seeds. Endures considerable shade.	
2- 3 ft.			.90
SNOWBALL—See Viburnum opulis sterilis.			
SPIREA—ANTHONY WATERER.	2-3 ft.	Very dwarf and compact, pink flowers all summer.	
15-18 in.			.75 7.00
Arguta. Garland Spirea.	5-6 ft.	Small white flowers very early.	
2- 3 ft.			.75
Spirea froebeli. Frobels spirea.	3-4 ft.	Dwarf compact growing. Large flat heads of rosy pink. Red autumn foliage.	
2-2½ ft.			.75 7.00
Spirea Vanhoutte.	Commonly called Bridalwreath. White flowers. Graceful habit. Thrives almost anywhere.		
2- 3 ft.			.60 5.00
3- 4 ft.			.75 7.00
SORBARIA sorbifolia. False Spirea.	5-6 ft.	Very attractive foliage extremely early in spring. Fluffy white flower heads in late June.	
4- 5 ft.			.90
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. White Snowberry.	3-5 ft.	Endures much shade. Large white berries in fall. Needs moisture.	
2- 3 ft.			.60
SYMPHORICARPOS vulgaris. Coralberry.	4-6 ft.	Endures dense shade and dry soil. Purplish red berries in fall.	
2- 3 ft.			.60
TAMARIX pentandra.	4-8 ft.	Fine feathery blue green foliage. Racemes of delicate pink flowers.	
2- 3 ft.			.75
THORN—Crataegus.			
Coccinea. Thicket Hawthorn.	15-20 ft.	Large white flowers in May-June. Large dull red fruits in autumn.	
5- 6 ft.			3.00
6- 8 ft.			4.00

Coccinoides. Kansas Hawthorn. 15-20 ft. Attractive flowers, lustrous dark crimson fruit, orange and scarlet fall foliage.

Each

3- 4 ft.	.....	2.50
4- 5 ft.	.....	3.50

Cordata. Washington Thorn. 20-30 ft. Not troubled by the Cedar apple rust. A very choice rather upright species with small bright green leaves which color brilliantly in fall. The clusters of small bright red fruits hang till winter. Many consider this the best of all Hawthorns.

5- 6 ft.	.....	4.00
6- 8 ft.	.....	5.00
8-10 ft.	.....	6.00

VIBURNUM Carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. 4 ft. One of the choicest flowering shrubs. Very slow growing. Bunches of extremely fragrant, delicate pink flowers in April.

12-15 in.	2.50
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Lantana—Wayfaring Tree. 10-15 ft. Flowers in flat clusters in June-July. Fruit red changing to black. Wrinkled leaves almost evergreen.

2- 3 ft.	.....	.80
3- 4 ft.	.....	1.00

Trilobum—American Cranberry bush. 8-12 ft. One of the handsomest of shrubs. Single white flowers in May and brilliant scarlet berries through the fall.

18-24 in.80
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Opulis sterillis—Snowball. A well known old fashioned shrub.

2- 3 ft.	1.25
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WEIGELA Eva Rathke—Red Flowering Weigela. 4-6 ft. Rich reddish-purple flowers June to August.

2- 3 ft.	1.00
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Rosea—Pink Weigela. 4-6 ft. Mass of pink in June. For protected places.

2- 3 ft.75
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WILLOW Niobe Weeping. 40-50 ft. Golden yellow bark, very long pendulous branches. Strikingly beautiful as a specimen or at the waterside. Very rapid grower.

4- 5 ft.	.....	.75
5- 6 ft.	.....	1.00
7- 8 ft.	.....	1.50
8-10 ft.	.....	2.00
10-12 ft.	.....	3.00

WITCH HAZEL—Hammamelis virginia. 10-12 ft. Interesting yellow flowers, October to December. Best in moist, half-shady places.

18-24 in.75
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Hammamelis vernalis—Vernal Witch Hazel. 5-6 ft. A kind blooming in March. Retains green leaves very late.

2- 3 ft.	.....	1.00
3- 4 ft.	.....	1.50

CREEPERS AND CLIMBING VINES

See Grapes, especially Beta; and Climbing Roses under Roses.

AMPELOPSIS englemanni, Engleman Ivy. Hardiest vine clinging to smooth walls.

No. 1 \$.50

Veitchii, Boston Ivy. Very refined, clings closer but is less hardy than englemanni. The closely clinging vines make a dense cover of foliage in summer and the bare vines show intricate branching patterns in winter. For East or North walls.

No. 175

BITTERSWEET Oriental, Celastrus, orbiculatus. Large clusters of orange-scarlet fruit. More fruitful than the native bittersweet.

No. 160

CLEMATIS Large Flowering.

Jackmani, purple.

Henryii white.

Mme. Edouard Andre, red.

They are very exacting in their requirements. The soil should be moist and cool yet must be well drained, and the tops should be in the open but not exposed to too much heat.

No. 1 1.25

CLEMATIS—paniculata, Japanese Clematis. Great masses of small fragrant white flowers in September. Hardiest of all and easiest to grow.

No. 1—2 year 1.00

HONEYSUCKLE—Scarlet Trumpet, Lonicera sempervirens. Almost evergreen. Long coral red flowers continuously. Excellent for cutting.

No. 160

WISTERIA—Lilac-purple. Long branches of purplish-blue flowers in May. Vigorous.

No. 175

EVERGREENS

We prefer to sell evergreens only to those within driving distance who come direct to the nursery for them. This will save expensive crating, transportation delays and the danger of breakage in crating. There will not be sufficient experienced help to do landscape planting in spring.

TREES FOR WINDBREAKS AND HEDGES

The trees offered in this section have not been sheared and have been grown in a thick row. They have been transplanted and root pruned to develop a good root system so they can be successfully transplanted bare rooted if handled with reasonable care to prevent drying which would be fatal to them. The supply of the larger wind-break trees is very limited and will not be plentiful for a number of years.

We expect to under-cut these as soon as the frost is out so a gang of three can get them out quite efficiently. If possible the buyer should come prepared to load the trees directly into his truck from the field.

SPACING. For single row windbreaks plant Pines and Spruces 7 to 8 feet apart; for double rows plant 10 to 12 feet apart in the row and space the rows still farther.

SOILS. Pines prefer light, well drained soils, and White Pine in particular is likely to be short-lived if planted in very rich soil such as an old feed lot or where the drainage from a feed lot or manure pile runs near them. In places where it is quite wet, Spruce will do better than Pine.

PESTS. Red Spider or Mite causes much damage if there are not frequent dashing showers in early summer to destroy the young, and a rusty appearance is likely to be due to them. Water applied under a high pressure to the top every few days is an effective remedy. Pine Needle Scale is found almost everywhere and under favorable conditions may become a serious pest. White spots on the leaves of pine or spruce are likely due to it. Both this and Red Spider can be controlled by a single thorough spraying with Lime Sulphur such as orchardists use, in the regular dormant strength (1 to 8 of water) applied on warm days in spring before the new growth starts. Soluble oil sprays also are effective, but must be used with much caution. With frequent dashing showers through June, when the young are crawling, neither of these pests is likely to be serious.

PINE—*ponderosa*. **Bull Pine.** 50-60 ft. Very long coarse leaves and stiff rugged branches not easily broken. Endures extreme drought. Requires full sun and tolerates no shade.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2- 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 85.00
3- 4 ft.	1.25	11.00	100.00

—**White Pine.** 70-80 ft. In spite of some breakage at times from heavy loads of ice, and that an occasional spraying may be needed to protect it from insect pests, we still think White Pine is one of the best of all windbreak trees. On a suitable soil and location it makes a very long lived beautiful tree retaining its branches to the ground. Do not plant it where drainage is poor nor on soil too rich from sometimes having been a feed lot or having the drainage from one across it.

2- 3 ft. ....	.90	9.00	85.00
3- 4 ft.	1.25	11.00	100.00
4- 5 ft.	1.50	14.00	
5- 6 ft.	2.00	17.50	

—**Scotch Pine.** 40-50 ft. One of the most rapid growing and easily transplanted kinds.

2- 3 ft.	1.00	9.00
3- 4 ft.	1.25	11.00
4- 5 ft.	1.50	14.00
5- 6 ft.	2.00	17.50

SPRUCE—*Norway*. 60-80 ft. One of the most rapid growing and extensively planted windbreak evergreens.

18-24 in. ....	.85	7.50
2- 3 ft.	1.00	9.00
3- 4 ft.	1.25	11.00

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

These have been sheared to make compact, symmetrical trees and have been well transplanted and root pruned so as to ball well. These prices include B&B.

ARBORVITAE—American. *Thuja occidentalis*.

—**Pyramidalis.** 15-20 ft. Grows in columnar form without shearing. Brighter and darker green than the common Arborvitae. Much used in entrance, foundation, and formal plantings. Best trained to one stem; no other training is needed. Like other Arborvitae, sometimes sunburned if too severely exposed to the hot sun of late winter, and prefers cool moist soil.

	Each
2-2½ ft.	\$ 3.00
2½-3 ft.	4.00

—**Siberian.** 10-15 ft. One of the hardiest Arborvitae, broadly conical, dense, dark, foliage. Makes excellent sheared globes.

18-24 in.	3.00
2-2½ ft.	3.50
2½-3 ft.	4.50

—**Woodward Globe.** Naturally grows in globular form.

2-2½ ft.	3.50
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FIR—CONCOLOR. 70-80 ft. The Silver Fir of Colorado. The handsomest tall evergreen which grows here, and the most free from pests. The foliage is long, flat, curved, and not prickly like other evergreen foliage. The color ranges from silvery blue to clear green. Old trees have a regular conical outline and retain their branches to the ground. Concolors endure heat and drought splendidly but do not like being crowded nor a very smoky or sooty atmosphere.

2-2½ ft.	4.50
2½-3 ft.	5.00
5- 6 ft.	10.00

Sizes up to 12 ft. priced individually.

—**Douglas. *Pseudotsuga douglasii*.** Snowy Mountain type. A slow growing compact strain. The hardiest obtainable.

18-24 in.	3.00
2-2½ ft.	4.00

HEMLOCK—Canadian, *Tsuga Canadensis*. 30-40 ft. Native of Northeastern U. S. A slow growing graceful tree with short flat needles, bright green above and silvery striped beneath. It shears splendidly. Some shade is preferred and it tolerates full shade, so is indispensable for many places where there is too much shade for other evergreens. If fully exposed to the sun and dry winds Hemlocks may be burned. In planting use plenty of peat.

3- 4 ft.	7.00
4- 5 ft.	9.00
5- 6 ft.	12.00

Large sizes add \$2.00 per ft. for additional height.

—**Carolina. *Tsuga caroliniana*.** 30-40 ft. Darker green and more compact than the Canadian Hemlock. A rare and very beautiful species, some consider it the most beautiful of all evergreens.

18-24 in.	5.00
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—**Sargent.** A grafted weeping variety.

	Each
2-2½ ft. Broad	10.00
2½-3 ft. Broad	12.00

JUNIPER—Juniperus. These are the best class of evergreens for foundation planting on the sunny sides. They can be cut back or sheared anytime during the growing season. For larger sizes than are listed add \$2.00 for each additional foot.

—**Chinese J. Chinensis.** 15-20 ft. A beautiful pyramidal tree with quite prickly foliage. Not subject to Cedar Apple Rust.

3- 4 ft.	6.00
4- 5 ft.	7.00

—**Pfitzer. J. chinensis pfitzeriana.** 5-6 ft. A dwarf variety of the Chinese Juniper. The foliage is bluish-green and the branches grow out horizontally from the stem, which gives the tree an individuality of its own. Sizes apply to width rather than height. This is the best Juniper for foundation planting.

15-18 in.	3.00
18-24 in.	4.00
2-2½ ft.	5.00

—**Meyer J. squamata meyeri.** 5-6 ft. A very irregular shaped shrub with dense prickly foliage, blue or sometimes pinkish-red. The most colorful of all, and unique appearing.

15-18 in.	3.00
18-24 in.	4.00

—**Savin.** 4-5 ft. Semi-erect branches and smooth green foliage.

15-18 in.	3.00
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—**Virginalis, Hillbush Juniper.** A very slow growing and compact plant which can easily be trained into perfect globes or other shapes. Remarkably rich deep green at all times and perfectly hardy.

15-18 in.	4.00
18-24 in.	5.00

—**Red Cedar. J. virginiana.** 25-30 ft. Sheared specimens of our native Red Cedar. Splendid blue or green in summer, purplish red in winter. Subject to Cedar Apple Rust.

4- 5 ft.	4.00
5- 6 ft.	5.00

—**Burk's Juniper. J. virginiana burki.** A grafted variety with compact blue foliage and a more regular upright form than the much better known Silver Cedar.

3- 4 ft.	7.00
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—**Cannarti. J. virginiana cannarti.** 15-20 ft. A grafted form, clear green throughout the year. Needs shearing to make a close, regular pyramid. Unexcelled year round color.

3-3½ ft.	7.00
3½-4 ft.	8.00
4- 5 ft.	9.00
5- 6 ft.	10.00

Cupressifolia. Hillspire Juniper. A shapely growing pyramidal variety with attractive gray-green whipcord foliage. A new introduction.

	Each
3- 4 ft.	6.00
4- 5 ft.	8.00

Dundee. J. virginiana pyramidiforma hilli. 15-25 ft. A grafted, narrow pyramidal form with compact regular growth without shearing.

3-3½ ft.	6.00
3½-4 ft.	7.00
4- 5 ft.	8.00

Globe. A compact form of *J. virginiana* easily sheared into globes and useful for places where other evergreen globes will not thrive.

12-15 in.	3.00
15-18 in.	4.00

Horizontalis. Creeping Red Cedar. A shrub with horizontal branches and curved branchlets. Bright green.

18-24 in.	4.00
2-2½ ft.	5.00

Keteleer Juniper. 15 ft. A grafted, pyramidal form. Light green foliage.

4- 5 ft.	8.00
5- 6 ft.	10.00

Silver Red Cedar. J. virginiana glauca. 15 ft. Upright conical form. Very bright silvery blue in spring. Irregular form unless sheared.

2½-3 ft.	6.00
3- 4 ft.	8.00

PINE—Mugho. Dwarf Mountain Pine. 3-5 ft. This makes a compact dome-shaped bush broader than high. Sizes apply to width rather than height. Endures some shade and heat and drought. Thrives in any well-drained soil.

12-15 in.	2.50
15-18 in.	3.00
18-24 in.	4.00
2-2½ ft.	5.00

SPRUCE—Black Hills. 50-70 ft. A native of the Black Hills. It does very well over a wide range and makes the finest specimens of all spruce. This is a very variable species, ranging from very compact dwarfs to more open, rapid-growing trees, and from clear green to silvery blue-green. Our trees are mostly a very compact and slow-growing type. In dry seasons it should be closely watched and treated for Red Spider.

15-18 in.	2.00
18-24 in.	2.50
2-2½ ft.	3.00
2½-3 ft.	4.00

—**Selected Blue Colorado Spruce, *Piceas pungens***, 25-40 ft. More used as a specimen tree than any other evergreen. Rather slow-growing, regular and compact with very sharply pointed blue foliage. Subject to Red Spider injury if neglected.

	Each
15-18 in.	4.00
18-24 in.	5.00
2-2½ ft.	6.00
2½-3 ft.	7.00
3-3½ ft.	9.00

—**Green Colorado Spruce Specimens.** The same fine, compact form as above. Sometimes, but not always, they develop a blue color with age.

2-2½ ft.	3.00
2½-3 ft.	4.00
3-3½ ft.	5.00
3½-4 ft.	6.00

YEWS (TAXUS) are particularly valuable for planting in shady places and in cities where the smoky atmosphere is injurious to most evergreens. Their bright red fruits among the dark green leaves make them the most interesting of all evergreens in late summer. They stand much trimming, are long lived, and free from pests. Plant in the richest soil, well mixed with peat and humus. A very few are larger than are listed. For them add \$3.00 per foot for the additional size.

—**Cuspidata capitata. Upright Japanese Yew.** 8-12 ft. Broadly pyramidal. May be sheared into any form.

15-18 in.	4.50
18-24 in.	6.00
2-2½ ft.	7.50
2½-3 ft.	9.00

—**Cuspidata Media hicksii, Hick's Yew.** 8-10 ft. A very narrow, columnar, compact form with very darkest green foliage. The best columnar tree for a shady place. Endures considerable heat.

18-24 in.	6.00
2-2½ ft.	7.00
2½-3 ft.	9.00
3-3½ ft.	11.00

—**Media Hatfield.** Upright growing, broader than Hicks. One of the hardiest.

12-15 in.	3.00
15-18 in.	4.50

—**Cuspidata media kelseyi. Kelsey Yew.** A variety which is particularly liked for its abundance of red berries. A fairly slow upright grower with dark green foliage.

18-24 in.	6.00
2-2½ ft.	7.50
2½-3 ft.	9.00

—**Cuspidata spreading.** **Spreading Japanese Yew.** 4-6 ft. A spreading irregular, bush form. Can be kept low by a little shearing.

	Each
12-15 in.	3.00
15-18 in.	4.50
18-24 in.	6.00

—**Media Vermeulen.** A compact upright grower with heavy, dark green foliage. A little more tender than Hicks.

12-18 in.	3.00
2½-3 ft.	7.00

ROSES

All plants offered are two-year field-grown bushes. Cut back the top so only two or three of the stronger canes are left six inches long, and plant a little deeper than they grew, in well-drained rich soil.

The list of varieties available this year is reduced and the number of each is very limited.

CLIMBING ROSES

(All need some winter protection in Central Iowa.)

AMERICAN PILLAR \$1.10. Single. Rose pink, white center.

CHAPLIN'S PINK \$1.10. Clusters of bright pink flowers of the Paul's Scarlet type.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY \$1.10. Large bright carmine flowers with fine form and rich fragrance.

DR. VAN FLEET \$1.10. Large, flesh pink, perfectly formed, pointed buds, long stems, vigorous and hardy. One of the best.

DOROTHY PERKINS \$1.10: Delicate pink, large clusters, vigorous and healthy.

PAUL'S SCARLET \$1.10: Large, bright scarlet, semi-double in clusters.

ROSE SPECIES AND HARDY ROSES

(Varieties which need no winter protection in Central Iowa.)

BLANDA 90c: A shrub 4-5 feet. Clusters of large single soft pink flowers in June and loads of bright red hips in the fall.

GROOTENDORST \$1.25: Hybrid of Rugosa x Baby Rambler; semi-double small fringed bright red roses in clusters produced continuously. Perfectly hardy, good hedge variety. Each flower resembles a carnation.

GROOTENDORST PINK \$1.25: A clear pink form of Grootendorst.

HANSA \$1.25: Extra hardy. Large double dark red with Rugosa foliage.

HARRISON YELLOW \$1.25: Semi-double, bright yellow, very early.

SETIGERA .75: The Prairie Rose. Clusters of large single pink flowers, and bright red hips. 6-8 feet arching canes.

OTHER ROSES

These come to us direct from the best Western growers so receive a minimum of handling between the grower and planter, which is important.

All this group should have winter protection. Bank up with earth 8 inches or more and cover with any available material, preferably something which tends to keep them dry.

Hybrid Teas (marked H.T.) are constant bloomers and the finest colors, but need best winter protection. They are usually planted quite close together in narrow beds.

Hybrid Perpetuals (marked H.P.) are hardier and larger growing bushes, but not very continuous bloomers through the summer unless pruned heavily in spring.

Polyanthas, or Baby Ramblers are hardy but are better with protection and are the most continuous blooming of all.

Floribundas are especially suitable for massing and have considerably larger flowers and bushes than the Polyanthas.

PRICES:	Each	Per 10
Charlotte Armstrong Patent No. 455	\$1.50	
Crimson Glory Patent No. 105	1.50	
Mirandy Patent No. 632	2.00	
Peace Patent No. 591	2.50	
Pink Princess Patent No. 459	1.75	
Other varieties	1.25	\$11.00

BETTY UPRICHARD H. T. Semi-double, large ruffled, outside of petals brilliant orange-carmine, inside soft salmon. Strong grower.

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG H.T. Long blood red buds opening spectrum red to cerise.

CHRISTOPHER STONE H.T. A sensational new red rose. Large brilliant crimson-scarlet shaded deeper. Has a delicious old rose scent. Very vigorous and free blooming.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO H.T. Distinctly two-toned, coppery pink inside, golden on the reverse side.

CRIMSON GLORY H.T. Large urn shaped buds producing perfectly formed flowers of intense vivid crimson, blooms continuously.

DAINTY BESS H.T. Single, rose-colored, red stamens.

DONALD PRIOR, Floribunda: The large cup shaped flowers are semi-double; bright scarlet, flushed crimson, fragrant. Free flowering. One of the most striking colors of the Floribunda group. Grows 24-30 inches.

DUQUESA DE PANARANDA H.T. Coppery apricot.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS H.T. Pointed buds, salmon, rich orange outside.

ELSE POULSEN, Floribunda: Bright rose-pink, semi-double. Excellent bedder.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE H.T. Large brilliant crimson-red.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI H.P. The very purest white, continuous bloomer if pruned severely.

GOLDEN PERNET H.T. Large double primrose yellow.

GOLDEN DAWN H. T. Yellow.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ H.T. Velvety crimson-scarlet, the most continuous bloomer. Hardy and vigorous. Not good for cutting, splendid in gardens.

HINRICH GAEDE H.T. Bright vermillion, shaded golden, fragrant, and distinct.

IDEAL Polyantha. Very fine small dark red flowers in large clusters.

IMPROVED LAFAYETTE Floribunda. Medium sized deep glowing red.

KAI SERINE AUGUSTE VIKTORIA H.T. Creamy-white, very fragrant.

MARGARET MCGREDY H.T. Brilliant red with golden base.

MCGREDY'S IVORY H.T. Very large long pointed buds developing into a large soft creamy-white. Moderately fragrant. Vigorous and healthy.

MCGREDY'S SCARLET H.T. Large brilliant scarlet-shaded rose pink.

MCGREDY'S YELLOW H.T. Bright, buttercup-yellow; perfect form; vigorous and healthy.

MIRANDY H.T. Pointed long dark red buds opening Chrysanthemum Red. All American rose winner for 1945.

PEACE H.T. Lemon yellow faintly tinged rose pink.

PEDRABES H.T. Creamy white with large yellow center. Very healthy.

PINK PRINCESS H.T. Buds opening deep pink.

PICTURE H.T. Well shaped buds and clear rose-pink flowers. Almost constantly in bloom.

PRES. HOOVER H.T. A combination of cerise pink, scarlet, and yellow. A most vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

RADIANCE H.T. Fine rosy, pink, large stems, very productive, healthy and a most dependable garden variety.

RED RADIANCE H.T. A glowing crimson form of Radiance.

SNOWBIRD H.T. Perfectly formed pure white bedding rose.

THE DOCTOR H.T. Enormous cupped flowers of satiny-pink. Very fragrant.

WORLD'S FAIR, Floribunda. Clusters of velvety blackish scarlet with a mass of golden stamens in the center.

PEONIES

Peony plants should be good for several decades, so it is very poor judgment to start with unnamed, poorly rated, or discarded varieties simply because they are cheap when so many highly rated superior kinds can be had for but a few cents more. Planting too deep or out of season, fertilizing too heavily, or cutting the tops too soon after flowering are probable causes of unsatisfactory results with peonies.

Peonies may be planted best after September 1st and before growth starts much in spring, in any good garden soil, not too shaded, and the buds should not be covered more than two inches. Bone meal may be used about them and some complete commercial fertilizer applied with caution.

A stock of all the more expensive varieties is not kept in storage for late spring planting, so any orders for them which come too late for spring digging will be held until September, which is the next season for digging Peonies.

The figures after the price of each variety is its rating by the American Peony Society. The old rating system is used and on a basis of 10.0 being perfect. The prices are for strong standard divisions of 3-5 eyes or buds. Other sizes furnished on this basis.

ADDIELANCHEA 75c, 8.8: Creamy-white, base of petals yellow, late, fragrant.

ADOLPHE ROSSEAU 75c, 8.5: Dark lustrous red shaded maroon with yellow stamens. Tall, early, very large.

ALICE HARDING, \$2.50, 9.5: Delicate flesh pink. Very fine new kind.

AVALANCHE, 75c, 8.7: Late. Very fine blush white. Extremely productive.

BARONESS SCHROEDER, 75c, 9.0: Late, flesh color fading white, fragrant.

CHERRY HILL, \$1.00, 8.6: Very early, rich dark crimson, yellow stamens.

CHESTINE GOWDY, 75c, 8.4: Large, late, outer petals pink. Collar creamy-white, center pink, streaked crimson. Excellent fragrance.

CLAIRE DUBOIS, 75c, 8.7: Tall, late, fine pink with glossy reflex.

CORNELIA SHAYLOR, \$1.00, 9.1: Shell pink, late.

COURONNE D'OR, 75c, 8.1: Late, white with yellow stamens.

E. B. BROWNING, \$1.00, 9.2: Large, very late, white tinged pink at first.

ENCHANTERESSE, 75c, 8.9: Creamy-white, late.

FELIX CROUSSE, 75c, 8.4: Late mid-season, brilliant crimson.

FESTIVA MAXIMA, 75c, 9.3: Early, pure white, tipped carmine, fairly fragrant.

FRANKIE CURTIS, \$2.50, 9.3: Delicate flesh, changing to white.

GEORGIANNA SHAYLOR, 75c, 8.9: Late mid-season, large, light rose pink, fragrant.

GRACE LOOMIS, \$1.50, 9.2: Late, white, faintly tinted lemon, mildly fragrant.

KARL ROSENFIELD, 75c, 8.8: Mid-season, rich blood red, thrifty and productive. One of the best red varieties regardless of price.

KATHERINE HAVEMEYER, \$1.00, 9.0: Mid-season, large, light rose pink, fragrant.

KELWAYS GLORIOUS, \$2.50, 9.8: White very early, lasting and fragrant. No kind in the list is more vigorous or more regular in blooming.

KELWAYS QUEEN, \$1.50, 8.8: Bright rose pink, late mid-season, rose scented.

LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF, 75c, 9.1: Mid-season. Blush pink fading white with yellow stamens, fairly fragrant.

LA FEE, \$1.25, 9.2: Rose pink, early.

LE CYGNE, \$2.50, 9.9: Early, pure white; has the very highest rating of all. Fragrant.

LILLIAN GUMM, 75c, 8.8: Very large, deep rose pink, very fine fragrance.

LONGFELLOW, \$1.00, 9.0: The most brilliant red, mid-season.

LUETTA PFEIFFER, 75c, 8.7: Very pale pink, tall, early fragrant.

MABEL FRANKLIN, 75c, 9.0: Light pink.

MARIE CROUSSE, 75c, 8.9: shell pink.

MARIE JACQUIN, 75c, 8.3: Semi-double, white with yellow stamens, like Water Lilies, in clusters, fragrant. Exceptionally fine garden variety.

MARTHA BULLOCH, \$1.00, 9.1: Tall, very large, rosy pink, rose-like fragrance.

MILTON HILL, 75c, 9.0: Late, light shell pink, faintly fragrant.

MME. EMILE GALLE, 75c, 8.5: Late, pink, shaded lilac-rose, rose fragrance.

MME. JULES DESSERT, 75c, 9.4: Large, creamy-white shaded buff and salmon.

MONS. JULES ELIE, 75c, 9.2: Early very large glossy pink, extra fine, fragrant. One of the very best kinds.

MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC, \$1.50, 8.8: Early, darkest deep maroon.

MRS. A. M. BRAND, \$3.50, 9.6: Very large, late clear white fragrant.

MRS. ED. HARDING, \$1.00, 9.3: Large, white, early tall, stiff stems.

MYRTLE GENTRY, \$2.00, 9.1: Rosy white, salmon tinted, fragrant.

PHILIPPE RIVOIRE, \$2.00, 9.2: Late, bright crimson, best red; rose scented.

PHYLLIS KELWAY, \$1.25, 9.0: Semi-double, bright pink, very large, fragrant.

PRES. WILSON, \$1.25, 9.3: Late, large, soft shell pink, spicy fragrance.

RICHARD CARVEL, 75c, 8.8: Early, very bright crimson, slightly fragrant.

ROSETTE, 75c, 8.8: Large early mid-season, clear light shell pink.

ROSE SHAYLOR, \$1.25, 9.1: Very large, double flesh-pink, marked crimson, mid-season.

SARAH BERNHARDT, 75c, 9.0: Very large, rose pink, vigorous and productive.

SARAH K. THURLOW, \$1.25, 9.1: Very late, opens delicate pink, becoming white.

SHAYLORS DREAM, 75c, 8.5: Double, mid-season, pale flesh pink, fragrant.

SOLANGE, 75c, 9.7: Mid-season, white shaded salmon.

THERESE, \$1.50, 9.8: Mid-season, delicate satiny pink.

TOURANGELLE, 75c, 9.4: Creamy-buff with salmon tints, mildly fragrant.

WALTER FAXSON, \$1.00, 9.3: Mid-season, distinct bright salmon rose, fragrant.

W. F. CHRISTMAN, 75c, 8.8: Large mid-season, true rose type, flesh white with pink suffusion.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

FUYAJO, \$1.00, 9.2: Dark purplish crimson, center dark old rose, tipped pale buff.

KING OF ENGLAND, 75c, 8.6: Large, tall, quite early, rich ruby-red with narrow golden center petals.

MIKADO, \$1.00, 8.6: Dark crimson with center crimson, tipped gold.

SURUGU, \$1.25. Deep red. Very attractive.

TORPILLEUR, 75c, 8.0: Deep rose-red, center tipped cream, slightly fragrant.

SINGLE VARIETIES

ANOMALE, \$1.00: Bright red. Very earliest, almost a month earlier than others of the taller peonies. A very satisfactory variety.

PRIDE OF LANGPORT, 75c, 8.9: Pale, rose pink, large, mid-season.

IRIS

We list only Siberian and Japanese varieties. They are far better landscape plants, having dense clumps of narrow foliage which remains bright throughout the season. These better kinds have large very attractive flowers and are a little later than the Bearded Iris. Plant them in the spring or fall but not in mid-summer like the Bearded Iris.

SIBERIAN IRIS. Not particular as to soil and moisture and are very hardy. One year clumps only are quoted.

Blue Charm, 35c: Very large blue variety much superior to the old blue kinds. An excellent variety.

Caesar's Brother, 40c: 30 inches. A rich black pansy-violet, the darkest of the Siberian Iris, and a splendid kind.

Emperor, 35c: 3-4 feet. Large, deep violet-blue, broad circular falls. One of the very best and tallest of the group.

Snow Crest, 40c: Larger and taller than Snow Queen.

Snow Queen, 35c: 30 inches. Ivory white with yellowish throat. Fine for cutting.

JAPANESE IRIS. These need some protection through the winter and are best on rich moist humus, somewhat acid soil. Very large flat flowers in late June or July.

Mahogany, 40c: Six petals, dark reddish-purple.

UCHIU, 40c: Six petals, caerulean blue, yellow center.

OTHER HARDY PERENNIALS AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

The measure given is the average height attained, and the date the usual blooming time.

Most perennials can be moved well either fall or spring, and some of them through the summer. Plants one foot or under are usually suitable for some place in the rock garden unless too aggressive. Special cultural requirements are briefly noted.

Prices, unless otherwise given: Field grown plants 40c each \$3.00 per ten.

BAPTISIA australis. False Indigo. 2-3 feet. Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in 6 inch spikes, May-June. Dry soil in full sun.

BETONY. Betonica grandiflora. 2-3 feet. Bright rose purple flowers on long stems. June to August. Adapted to dry hot place.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Hardy, early blooming varieties from Minnesota. All field grown plants. Each 50c.

BUTTERBALL. Large lemon-chrome.

CHIPPEWA. Large aster purple.

RED HAWK. Brazil-red.

SEPT. BRONZE. Bronze-yellow.

CORALBELLS. *Henchera Brizoides*. 1-2 feet. Beautiful foliage and delicate pink bells excellent for cutting. May-June.

DICTAMNUS ruber. *Gas Plant*. 2½ feet. Rosy purple, veined darker. Strongly aromatic. Likes well-drained soil and needs little care. Plant in a permanent place and leave it alone. Each year it will be better. Very drought resisting.

EUPHORBIA POLYCHROMA. 1 foot. A compact clump covered with beautiful yellow flowers (Bracts) in May-June.

FERN Ostrich. *Onoclea struthiopteris*. 2-3 feet. Prefers part shade and leaf mold, but will endure almost any situation. Makes colonies by creeping rootstalks.

FILIPENDULA Rubra venusta. 4 feet, very showy. Bright carmine-pink plumes; July. Likes moist soil.

HEMEROCALLIS. **Yellow daylily.** They grow anywhere and are among the very best perennials, requiring very little care. Some of them are blooming throughout the summer.

—**August Pioneer, \$1.00.** 3 feet orange with a delicate flush of red. Mid-August to October. Profuse bloomer.

—**Bijou, 75c.** 2 feet. Small clustered flowers, orange overlaid with rich fulvous red June-July.

—**D. D. Wyman, 40c.** 2½ feet. July-August, golden-yellow, tawny splashed petals.

—**Dover, 60c.** Early June. Very large deep golden-yellow. 2 feet.

—**Hyperion, 75c.** 3-4 feet. July early August. Very large soft pale yellow over a long season. A very choice kind.

—**Gracillis, 40c.** 18 inches. Grass-like foliage. Clear yellow flowers in early June, and again in the fall if not allowed to make seed.

—**Lemoni, 50c.** 4 feet. Stiff upright stems with large pale lemon-yellow flowers closing in hot sunshine.

—**Mrs. J. R. Mann, 40c.** 3-4 feet. Rich deep yellow. July.

—**Mrs. W. H. Wyman, 40c.** 4 feet. Large, light pale lemon-yellow. August. One of the latest, best and most prolific.

—**Ophir, 50c.** 4 feet. July. Clear orange-yellow.

—**Patricia, \$1.50.** 2½ feet. Pale yellow with tinge of lemon-chrome. July-August, pronounced fragrance.

—**Queen of May, 40c.** June. One of the very best large clear yellow flowers. Evergreen foliage and needs some protection.

—**The Gem, 50c.** 3 feet. Deep orange-yellow. June-July. A very choice kind.

—**Wan-Bun**, \$1.00. 2½ feet. Soft cadmium yellow.

HOSTA, Funkia, Plantainlily. Thrives almost anywhere.

—**Lancefolia**. 2 feet. Lilac flowers in September. An especially good border plant for shady or very hard places. Very hardy.

LIATRIS pycnostachia. Blazingstar or Kansas Gayfeather. 3-4 feet. Long narrow spikes of rich purple.

LYTHRUM, MORDERNS PINK. 75c. 2-3 feet. Branched from the ground like a shrub. Clear deep pink, flowers nearly all summer, very hardy. A great improvement over the old Lythrum.

RANUNCULUS acris. English Buttercup. 1-2 feet. Upright, branching sprays, small, double, waxy golden yellow flowers. May-June. Fine for Memorial Day cutting.

SAXIFRAGA crassifolia. 1 foot. Broad green foliage, rosy pink flowers. April-May. Very fine among rocks. Leaves turn red in winter.

SEDUM. Stonecop. Liveforever.

—**Kamtschaticum.** 6 inches. Bright green foliage, golden-yellow flowers.

—**Middendorffianum.** Low, tufted plants, spreading 1 foot. Linear dark green leaves turn red in fall. Yellow flowers. Very choice kind.

—**Spectabile brilliant.** 18 inches. Broad flat heads of rosy-crimson flowers in the fall. A splendid border plant.

SEMPERVIVUM. House leek, Hen and Chickens. Excellent in rockeries.

—**Globiferum.** Small globular rosettes. Young plants roll away and strike root readily.

—**Tectorum Rosettes.** 5-6 inches in diameter. Flowers pale red. 1 foot.

PRICES unless noted 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

NUT TREES

Propagation of grafted nut trees was resumed in the spring of 1946, and a limited number, mostly of one year old grafts, are now available. Prices of grafted nut trees may seem high compared to fruit tree prices but their propagation requires much more skill and the deep roots of nut trees makes it necessary to dig them by hand while fruit trees are dug by machinery.

In transplanting any of the nut trees the tops should be cut back heavily otherwise failure is likely to be the result.

BLACK WALNUTS

BLACK WALNUTS want deep rich soil and in it grow very rapidly when established. For orchard planting they should be widely spaced.

about 70 ft. apart. They are wind pollinated and 2 or more varieties should be planted unless there is wild pollen produced near.

Thomas is the best known variety and succeeds over a wide territory. The tree grows rapidly and bears young. The nut is large, hulls out easily, and easily cracks out in halves and quarters. Sizes 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, and 6-8 feet.

Stambaugh is an Illinois variety and an excellent kind if not planted too far north. Sizes 4-5 and 5-6 feet.

Rohwer originated in north central Iowa and is one of the hardier kinds. The nuts are large and excellent in quality. Sizes 3-4, 4-5, and 5-6 feet.

Krause is a local variety. Excellent quality, and cracking quality, and an unusually good bearer. Sizes 3-4, 4-5, and 5-6 feet.

3- 4 ft.	\$ 3.00
4- 5 ft.	3.50
5- 6 ft.	4.00
6- 8 ft.	5.00

HICKORIES

The hickories are the most difficult group of nut trees to propagate and transplant, but once well established are very persistent. We are listing only three varieties this season. All of the Shagbark group.

Schinnerling. A good sized nut; ripens early, cracks easily, and has excellent quality. 2-3 ft. size only.

Stratford. Bears smooth thin shelled nuts of excellent quality. Bears young and ripens early. 2-3 ft. trees.

Hagen. Cracks out more than 40 per cent meats of unexcelled quality. The fastest growing kind and slower coming into bearing. 2-3 ft. trees.

2- 3 ft.	\$ 5.00
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PECANS

Not generally satisfactory as nut producers north of southern Iowa because they bloom so late in spring there is not sufficient time before freezing in the fall for them to mature. This is true of the most northern kinds.

Major. Seems to mature earliest and alone is available this year.

2- 3 ft.	\$ 4.00
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HICANS

Crosses of the hickory and pecan. They grow faster than hickories and make very beautiful trees. The nuts resemble pecans in appearance but partake of the hickory flavor. Burlington bears larger nuts than pecans but is not a young bearer. Wapello bears considerably smaller nuts and we believe will prove productive and young bearing.

2- 3 ft.	\$ 5.00
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WINKLER HAZEL. This variety has been in greatest demand of all nuts in our list. Winkler bushes grow quite compact and 6 to 7 feet high. The foliage is attractive and becomes scarlet and bronze in the fall. The nuts are the largest of the native hazels.

18-24 in. Plants	\$ 1.00
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FILBERT SEEDLINGS. These were grown from seed of the survivors of a long list of European varieties planted more than twenty years ago, most of which were unable to endure the tough Iowa winters. Most of these seedlings should be hardy to central Iowa and produce nuts of good size and quality, but will vary considerably. The nuts drop free from the pods when ripe. Excellent for tall screens. They do not succor like the native hazels and grow much taller. A very limited supply is available.

2 year, heavily rooted plants

2- 3 ft.	\$.75
3- 4 ft.	1.00

CHINESE CHESTNUTS. Since the Chestnut Blight has practically destroyed the American Sweet Chestnut, the almost blight resistant Chinese Chestnut is taking its place as a nut producer, and generally the nuts are as good in quality, as large, and produced freely. Most of the trees however are not as winter hardy as our native species and should be planted in favored places in a climate like central Iowa has. This year we offer trees grown from seed produced from our own trees.

12-18 in. Transplanted	\$ 1.00
18-24 in.	1.50
2-2½ ft.	2.00

THE NORTHERN NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION is an organization of progressive people of many different vocations who are interested in the advancement of nut culture. An annual report is published which contains the most up-to-date practical and scientific information published on the subject and is well worth the \$2.00 membership fee. All interested in nut trees should join. New members will receive both the report of the previous and current year. Memberships may be sent to D. C. Snyder, Treasurer, Center Point, Iowa.

ORDER SHEET

SNYDER BROS., INC., Center Point, Iowa

Name _____ Date _____ 19_____

Street or Route _____ County _____

Post Office _____ **State** _____

Shipping Point if different from P. O.

Total Carried Forward

2% Sales Tax for Iowa Customers

ORDER SHEET—Continued

Iowa Customers must add 2% Sales Tax

TERMS

PRICES for ordinary sizes are for the stock packed and delivered to the stations here or loaded on the buyer's conveyance. Large sizes cannot be crated for shipment because of the lack of material and help and are for delivery at the nursery only. Packages of small plants are best sent by Parcel Post within the second or third zones. Larger, longer packages go best by express, and take the second class rate.

CONDITIONS. All orders are accepted on condition that they shall be void should any injury befall the stock from hail, frost, fire, or other causes beyond our control. Delivery dates are subject to delay by bad weather, labor shortages, accidents, embargoes, or other causes beyond our control.

As soon as we find an item ordered is sold out, we will refund the money sent for it.

TERMS OF PAYMENT are cash on or before the delivery of the stock, unless previously otherwise agreed upon. Remittances may be by check or any convenient form, payable to Snyder Bros., Inc.

CLAIMS for errors or shortage will be considered if made immediately upon receipt of the stock.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS. While we exercise the utmost diligence to have all of our varieties true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all stock that proves untrue to name, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for an amount greater than was originally paid for said stock.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Our facilities for shipping by R.R. Express, or Freight are excellent. We are located adjacent the station grounds of both the C. R. I. & P. and W. C. F. & N. Railways. Truck deliveries also can probably be arranged for by delivery time.

